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HISTORY
OF
SCOTT COUNTY
ARKANSAS

BY
HENRY GRADY MCCUTCHEN





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ARKANSAS

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HISTORY *of* Scott County Arkansas

By
Henry Grady McCutchen



U. S. A.

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WORKS OF REFERENCE

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TO
MY FATHER AND MOTHER

PREFACE

In the following pages I have endeavored to present the out-standing facts of the history of Scott County. I have been impelled to do this by several reasons. First, I confess to a measurable sentiment in the matter. The county is my home, and the men and women who made this history are my homefolk. Their history is, so to speak, my own, and, therefore, a very absorbing study to me.

Again, I would hold up to the present and succeeding generations, and mirror to them, the fit examples of character, civic virtues and moral leadership displayed by our pioneer forefathers in making the history of the county what it is.

Further, it is a lamentable fact that almost every one is more familiar with State, national, and even foreign history than with the history of his own county or community. We know who the first President, the first Governor, or the first Roman, German or English ruler was, but we cannot tell who was the county's first sheriff or judge or clerk. It is the purpose of this booklet to enable the citizens of the county to know something of the early community history—and the makers of this history.

An effort has been made to present an impartial and connected account of the leading facts of the County history. In this, I have been hampered by

lack of complete records. The early official papers were destroyed by fire, and what other records were accessible are fragmentary and incomplete. But the facts here given are for the most part taken from the official records on file in the Federal Departments at Washington, D. C., and in the Library of Congress there. I am indebted to Mr. Dallas T. Herndon of the Arkansas History Commission for the roster of Scott men in the Civil War. Much of the atmosphere has been obtained from conversations with old settlers of the county.

In offering this brief account of some of the leading facts of our local history, I am mindful of the fact that my readers will be mainly citizens of the County. I have kept this probability constantly in mind. I have also been conscious of the possible historical value of such a treatise and have endeavored to include as part of the subject matter only well-authenticated facts. I have tried to put these facts into a condensed narrative, and rigidly to refrain from comment thereon, tempting as such a course has at times been. I trust this booklet will be accepted in the spirit in which it was prepared—a spirit of service to the people of the county. If this result is accomplished even only to a small degree, I shall feel that my labors have been amply repaid.

H. G. M.

Abbott, Arkansas,
October 1, 1922.

CHAPTER I.

The First Inhabitants

When the New World first became known to Europeans at the end of the fifteenth century, the entire country was inhabited by a barbarous people which later came to be called Indians. They lived in tribes or bands, and at intervals moved from place to place in search of game or for other reasons. They lived by hunting and fishing mainly, but practiced a rude agriculture. In some parts of the New World, notably in Mexico and Peru, they had reached a comparatively high state of civilization.

These early inhabitants had spread over the whole of the territory now comprised in what is Arkansas and Scott County, where they had settled along the creeks and rivers. The numerous mounds along the small streams of the county, especially in Lewis Township, indicate the early occupancy of this region by very populous tribes. On the farms now owned by William Chitwood and J. P. McCutchen no less than two scores of these prominent mounds are situated. They are circular in shape, being on an average about twenty yards in diameter, and generally rise to a height of eight or ten feet. They lie along the course of the Little Petit Jean creek.

On the McCutchen farm is a large burial ground. It occupies the south bank of the Little Petit Jean directly across from the mound area, and was evi-

dently used by all the numerous peoples along this stream for many miles. It is situated on the highest point of land on that side of the stream. The soil of this burial ground is of a black, murky, greasy character, and after a rain on a hot day it gives off an offensive odor. It is filled with arrow heads, broken pottery, remains of mussel shells used in making their earthenware, skeletal fragments and other evidences of the use by the Indians of this vicinity, of this plot as a place to bury their dead.

Game was abundant in this part of the country during its occupancy by the Indians. Buffalo and elk abounded, as did deer and turkey. Besides, the forests teemed with wolves, bears and panthers and the lesser animals and birds. But it was principally the buffalo, of the animals, that helped to determine the tribal dwelling place. This animal had well defined trails over which it yearly migrated, and these usually led along the river courses and the higher land or the crests of ridges, where the traveling would be free of the swamps and mire in all seasons. A trail of this sort was the old Indian trail that ran from the northeastern part of the State to the southwestern corner near where Texarkana now stands. Its course was almost parallel with that of the present line of the Iron Mountain Railway across the State. It led along the edge of the high ground that commences there and rises to the mountainous portions of the northwest. By these game trails the Indians settled, and they came to be his roads, as later they were to become the highways and rail-

ways of the white men who succeeded the savages in dominion over these realms.

In Scott County, these trails found the mountain passes through which our roads of the present day lead. There were the passes of Cedar Creek and Mill Creek and Forem through the mountains of the south, while Petit Jean Pass and Lookout Gap gave the game and its Indian pursuers passage to the north. And today the white man uses these selfsame passes in negotiating the mountain barriers on these two sides of the county.

When De Soto passed through the county in 1541-42, he found the region fairly thickly settled by the Indians. They lived in cities—probably on the mounds before described—and tilled the soil. The abundance of high ground in the county made it suitable for Indian occupancy and the grazing of the buffalo. And De Soto found these people well supplied with food and living comfortably.

CHAPTER II.

The First Whites

Although the New World was discovered in 1492, no exploration of the interior of North America was attempted until fifty years later. In 1539 Hernando De Soto, accompanied by six hundred nobles and warriors, landed in Tampa Bay, Fla., determined to find the fabled Eldorado. They marched northwest through the states of Alabama and Mississippi, fighting the Indians and exploring the country along the march, and at length reached the Mississippi River at a point in the vicinity of where Memphis now stands. They crossed the river in 1541 into the present state of Arkansas. Continuing in a northwesterly course, they finally crossed the Boston Mountains of northwest Arkansas into the plains of southeast Kansas. Here De Soto turned back and determined to find the hot springs of which the Indians had told him. So, starting a southeasterly course he reached the Arkansas River at or near the place where Ft. Smith now stands. It was then getting late in the fall and winter and he decided to camp for the winter. Therefore, moving southeast about thirty or thirty-five miles, he built an encampment and spent the winter of 1541-42.

This camp must have been somewhere in the north part of Scott County, most likely in the vicinity of the present post offices of Lucas and Ione in

Logan county. The account of this expedition speaks of numerous Indians living close by his camp; and the mounds and burial ground situated in close proximity to this supposed site of De Soto's camp seem to evidence it as the location of his winter quarters. Also, on the old Bagwell farm near Lucas, it is said that about fifty years ago there were found some old Spanish coins of an early sixteenth century mintage, which are supposed to have been left by De Soto's expedition.

During the winter, De Soto lost several men and more horses and his conquering host became a dispirited band by the time spring opened up and they were ready for the resumption of their journey to the hot springs. Added to these troubles, his interpreter died, thus rendering communication with the natives difficult if not altogether impossible. The southward journey was resumed in the spring and led through the Petit Jean Pass in the Poteau mountains, probably along the course of the present Ft. Smith and Waldron road. The journalist of the expedition speaks of the abundance of game and of dense thickets, which were no doubt located in the Fourche valley territory. The expedition passed near the site of the village of Greenridge, then to the Cedar Creek Pass in the south part of the country, striking the Ouachita River near where the town of Mt. Ida, in Montgomery County, now stands. From this point the expedition proceeded along the river to the hot springs.

Thus the members of De Soto's party were the first white people to visit the present limits of Scott County. All along the route of the expedition, wide detours were made into the surrounding country and careful search prosecuted for the precious metals. They probably explored the greater part of the central and eastern portions of the county. The country seems to have been fairly thickly settled by the Indians, who appear to have been comparatively prosperous. The expedition had no trouble in subsisting on the country, for they took from the natives food and skins sufficient for their purposes.

Thus sixty-six years before the English settled Jamestown, Scott County had been visited and explored by the whites, although it was destined to wait nearly three hundred years longer for permanent settlers.

CHAPTER III.

Traders and Hunters

I. The French

The French under De Tonti established a settlement at Arkansas Post in 1686, which not only was the first in the present state of Arkansas but also in the entire Mississippi valley. The post thrived and had an extensive trade with the Indians of the surrounding country. These French hunters and traders paddled in their frail canoes up the Arkansas River and the various smaller streams, thereto, to reach their far flung trading posts. One of the most famous of these centers of trade was Belle Point on the Arkansas, now known as Ft. Smith. It commanded the trade of the entire country surrounding it. From such points the hunters and traders penetrated deeply into the forests in every direction. In this manner, Scott County was visited by these early French. They also came up the Fourche from the post of Little Rock into the present limits of the county. The same was true in lesser degree of the Poteau River.

These Frenchmen roamed all over the country, christening its rivers and mountains and prairies with French names that endure to this day. Some of these are Point Sucre, or Sugar Loaf Mountain, Magazine Mountain, Petit Jean River, Fourche La Fave

River and Poteau River. These were the landmarks that guided them through the interminable forests. From Belle Point one could see the tall spire of Point Sucre uprearing itself into the very heavens. Farther east Magazine Mountain was likewise visible to a large area. And these mountains beckoned—

“Something hid behind the ranges
Go and find it, go and find it.”

These bold and daring adventurers went and found, but did not permanently settle the county.

2. Anglo-Saxons

The frontier of the Anglo-Saxons was constantly being pushed westward. The hardy class of adventurous hunters was ever penetrating deeper into the forests to the west in search of better hunting grounds, or for pure adventure. They were a rugged type who chafed under the restraints and conventions of civilization, and found contentment in the wild free life of the frontier. They moved over the land in covered wagons with very little personal or family effects, and “squatted” wherever they found conditions suited to their purposes. They usually followed the retreating habitat of the game, now steadily being pushed westward by the advancing tide of civilization. When game became scarce, these irresponsible folk simply moved to a new location where it could be found in abundance.

The territory now comprehended in Scott County began to receive some of these squatters as early

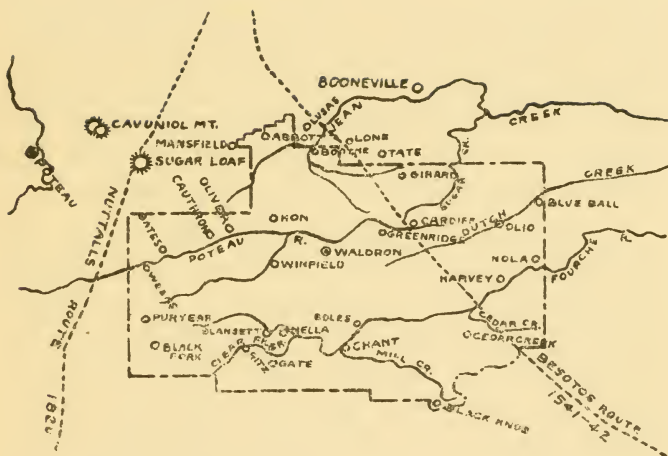
as 1820, although it had doubtless been visited by hunters from the settlements at Ft. Smith, Dwight, Little Rock, and other points along the Arkansas River several years before. Some of the squatters were turned back from their westward course in 1820 by the conclusion of a treaty with the Choctaw Indians. This treaty provided that in exchange for their lands east of the Mississippi River, they would be given lands lying south of the Arkansas River and west of a line drawn from a point on the Arkansas about where Dardanelle now is, to the Red River near the present site of Texarkana. Scott County lay within this area. The Indians began to arrive from the east soon thereafter, and it was not long before trouble arose between them and the few families of whites resident within the limits of these Indian lands. The dissatisfaction with this treaty among the whites rapidly assumed state wide proportions, and representations were made to the national government to have the Indians given lands farther west instead of the tract in question. Accordingly, in 1825 the Secretary of War concluded a second treaty, by which the western boundary of the State was fixed substantially as it is today, the Indians being pushed west of the Potteau and Kiamichi rivers where they have since resided. When the new line was drawn, it was found that about two hundred families were living west of it, most of whom were near the Red River around Ft. Towson. Major Bradford, who commanded the

garrison at Ft. Smith at this time, was ordered to remove these settlers. This was done, and they were given lands farther east. It is thought that perhaps some of these were located in Scott County, but no records are available to establish the fact. It is very likely, however. These would be the first permanent white settlers of the county.

3. Nuttall's Expedition

Thomas Nuttall, scientist of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819 ascended the Arkansas River to Ft. Smith, carefully noting the topography and fauna and flora of the country through which he passed. In his account of the journey, he speaks of the abundance of game in the Fourche and Petit Jean valleys, and saw only a few scattered bands of Indians in the whole territory. This is a strange phenomenon. When De Soto visited the county two hundred and fifty years before, the entire country was thickly settled by the natives. Whether they emigrated or were visited by plague is not known; the fact remains that their numbers were greatly reduced during this period of time.

Further up the river he saw the peak of Magazine Mountain and made a drawing of it. Arriving at Ft. Smith, he found it to consist of the fort and barracks for the garrison of seventy-five men. Major Bradford was in command. There was only one small log house. Leaving Ft. Smith, he made an overland trip to Ft. Towson on Red River, over much the same course the old military road sub-



Map Showing Early Explorations of Scott County.

sequently took. He speaks of seeing deer feeding in daytime on the prairie four or five miles from Ft. Smith, and when ten miles south of Ft. Smith, he camped in clear view of Point Sucre, twenty-five miles to the south. Another day's journey brought his party to the base of the mountain where he camped and noted the Cavianol Mountains to the northwest. The Indians had a tradition that the immense pile of stone on the summit of this mountain had been built by their predecessors as a beacon for the tribes of the whole surrounding country. Moving on southwest, Nuttall at length crossed the Poteau in the vicinity of Howe or Heavener, and continued in this direction to his destination.

About where the Poteau enters Scott County, he saw immense herds of bison, which would usually stampede at the approach of his party. Wolves, deer, bears and panthers were numerous, besides all the native lesser animals. He tells the story of one of his men coming upon the carcass of a fawn lying at the root of a large tree, and beside it was the dead body of a wolf. Looking up into the tree the man saw the huge panther that had evidently done the dual killing. It was presumed that the wolf had attempted to feed upon the dead carcass when he was set upon and killed by the watching panther.

This scientist carefully noted the Poteau Mountains and ascertained the fact that they form the

crest of the divide that separates a wide stretch of country on either side. There were no settlers in the vicinity of Scott County on the west.

CHAPTER IV.

The Formation of the County

1. Early Political History

Arkansas was a part of the Louisiana territory purchased from France in 1803. In 1812 this immense domain was divided into the territory of Louisiana and the district of New Madrid. In 1819 Arkansas was detached from the Missouri territory and made a separate territory, with the seat of government at Arkansas Post, James Miller was appointed governor. Scott County was at first a part of Pulaski County, and later successively a part of Crawford and Pope counties.

In 1833, Scott County was formed, being named for Judge Andrew Scott. In addition to the region now included in the county, it also covered the townships of Boon, Washburn and Reveille, which have since (1875) been cut off and made a part of Logan County. The seat of justice was established at or near the present town of Booneville and was known as Cauthron. The county officers appointed were Elijah Baker, County Judge; S. B. Walker, Clerk; James Riley, Sheriff, and J. R. Choate, Coroner. These officials held office for a term of two years. They were succeeded in 1835 by James Logan, County Judge; Gilbert Marshall, Clerk; Charles Humphrey, Sheriff, and Walter Cauthron, Coroner. In

1836, the state government became effective by the admission of Arkansas territory as a state of the Federal Union.

2. Close of Territorial Days

The census of 1830 was taken while Scott County was yet comprehended in the counties of Crawford and Pope. The enumerators were James Wilson for the Crawford portion and John R. Scott for the Pope County part. Only the names of heads of families were recorded, the other members of the family being merely numbered. The population for the parts of the counties later embraced in Scott was about 500. Many of these resided in the townships of Boon, Washburn and Reveille, not now a part of this county.

But the County was now rapidly filling up with people. They came up the Fourche and Petit Jean valleys. The completion of the old military road from Little Rock to Ft. Smith in 1824 gave impetus to immigration. The settlers came over this road to Ft. Smith, then went north and south into the surrounding country and found homes. A post road was established from Little Rock to Ft. Smith during the same year, with post offices at Ft. Smith and Dardanelle. The settlers of Scott County received their mail from one of these two offices prior to 1835. The mail was delivered from the east once every two weeks. There was no post office in the county before 1835, when the first one was established at Booneville with Gilbert Marshall as

first postmaster. The mail was delivered weekly by a post rider from Old Dwight near Russellville. David P. Logan was the first carrier. The contract schedule of mail delivery was as follows: From Dwight by Dardanelle to Scott court house, seventy-five miles and back once a week. Mail in the opposite direction left Scott court house every Saturday at eight o'clock in the morning and arrived at Dwight the following Monday at eleven in the morning.

There was not a church or school in the county when the State was admitted to the Union in 1836. It is known that religious services and private schools were sometimes held by itinerant preachers and teachers in the homes of the settlers, but no organized church or school was in existence. The church was even better off than the schools, though, for ministers of the gospel were more numerous than teachers. Reverend G. W. Sorrels, a Methodist minister, preached over the western part of the State between the years of 1830 and 1840. He frequently held services in Scott County, amidst the most primitive circumstances. The following is a description of general conditions at this time:

"James F. Gaines and wife came from Fayette County, Tenn., to Scott County in 1837 and settled on Fourche River. At that time there were no public roads and few families had found their way to the valley. There was no preaching anywhere in all that region of country and Mrs. Gaines was the only

professor of religion in all that country. She had been converted at an early age in west Tennessee and had enjoyed the advantage of regular religious service. The wickedness of this rude population was a great trial to this devoted Christian; for such was the disregard of the Sabbath that it was the principal day for shooting, killing beeves, visiting and engaging in trade. Two or three times a week they would meet for a general carousal. There were children grown who did not know what a preacher was, so dense was the ignorance of the people on religious questions. At last Mrs. Gaines heard that a Methodist preacher would hold services nearby. The news was well circulated and the whole community came out to see and hear the preacher. They listened awhile, then sent their children to light their pipes and smoked while the sermon was being delivered. After this the circuit preacher, Adams, gave them a regular appointment for preaching, but very little was accomplished until some Tennessee Methodists came out and settled in the community. About 1842, Rev. John Cowle was appointed to the Ft. Smith circuit and succeeded in establishing Methodism in Scott, Sebastian, and surrounding counties."

Travel during this period was over roads newly cut out of the forests. There were no bridges and frequently the traveler would reach a stream, and finding it swollen from heavy rains, would be compelled to halt and wait for the waters to subside

before a crossing could be made. These inconveniences of travel were augmented by the presence in the forests and thickets of dangerous animals, too frequently ready to attack the lonely traveler. What roads there were usually followed an old Indian trail, and was little more than an enlargement of it.

The western boundary of the State and County was surveyed and fixed by Joseph C. Brown in 1824, but was resurveyed again by Henry E. McKee in 1877, and a slight variation from the former line was recorded. This long strip came to be known as the "Cherokee Strip." The land survey of the county was made between the years 1830 and 1835. By this survey the land was divided into sections. Many old landmarks of this survey may still be seen in the county.

CHAPTER V.

New Statehood, 1836-1861

Before Congress had passed the customary enabling act, authorizing preparations for statehood, the various counties elected delegates to a constitutional convention at Little Rock for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the state that was to be. Scott County elected Gilbert Marshall as its delegate. The convention proceeded to frame a constitution, which was duly ratified, and Arkansas was admitted to the Union on June 15, 1836. In the election that ensued thereunder, the following officials were elected:

County Judge.....	Gilbert Marshall
Clerk.....	— — —
Sheriff.....	Charles Humphrey
Treasurer.....	Walter Cauthron
Coroner.....	G. R. Walker
Surveyor.....	T. J. Garner
Representative.....	James Logan

These men thus became the first elected officials of the county under the state government. They were all residents of that part of the county afterwards detached and added to Logan County. This shows how little influence the remainder of the county had in political affairs up to this time, which is attributable to the fact that most of the population

was located around Booneville. But this condition was not long to remain so; for immigrants were coming in in large numbers. The census of 1840 showed a population of 1,694. Gilbert Marshall was the enumerator. The number of people had more than doubled in a period of ten years.

When the county began to be settled in the central, southern, and western parts, the location of the county seat at Booneville became inconvenient to the majority of the citizens, and in order that it might be more centrally located, it was moved to a new site on the old Glass farm about two miles northeast of where Waldron is now located. The new site was named Winfield, although the post office at that place, which had been established in 1840, was called Poteau Valley. This continued to be the seat of the county government until 1845. In that year, William G. Featherston, who was dealing in real estate, offered to donate ten acres for the permanent location of the county seat, on condition that it should be located on his farm. This was agreed to and the seat of justice was moved to its present site. The name of the town was changed to Waldron, and the name of the post office was changed to that, also. At this time, there was only one house in this vicinity, and this was the residence of William G. Featherston. It was a double log house, and stood somewhere close to where the railroad station is now located. When the post office was established in 1840, Featherston became

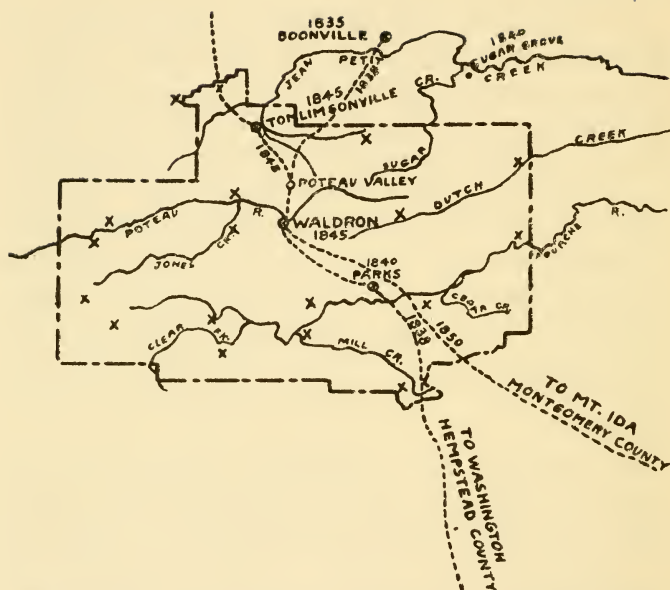
the first postmaster. In the same year, Parks post office was established with Felix G. Gaines as postmaster. In 1845 an office was set up at Tomlinsonville (now Boothe), with Joseph Tomlinson as postmaster. Thus the county had three post offices by 1845.

The first post road within the present limits of the county was laid out in the year 1838. It commenced at Booneville and ran by the sites of Waldron, Parks, and Zebulon, Pike County, to Washington in Hempstead County, a distance of 140 miles. Mail was carried on horseback, and the schedule provided that it should leave Washington each Wednesday at one o'clock in the afternoon and arrive at Booneville the following Saturday at eight o'clock in the afternoon. James F. Gaines was the first contractor for this service, and his salary was \$1,250.00 per annum. Trips were to be made fortnightly.

Another route was established in 1845 from Ft. Smith to Waldron by way of Chocoville (now Mansfield), with Elza Harlow as contractor. Mail service was authorized weekly. The salary was \$249.00 per year.

In 1850 the route from Waldron to Mt. Ida in Montgomery County was put into operation. The distance was fifty-two miles, and William Gibson was the contractor, at an annual salary of \$229.00 per year. Service was weekly.

The roads over which these post routes were



Post Offices and Post Roads in Scott County Before 1850.

authorized had been cut out a few years before by the settlers as they pushed farther into the wilderness. Even at this time the homes were very few and far between, as will be seen by naming the settlers along the road from the north part of the county to Waldron, about the year 1850. This was the most populous part of the county, too, at that time. This road came over Black Jack ridge about the old Watkins place. The first residence was the old Norris home. Two miles south was the Sparks farm, now owned by George Sorrels. Then came the farms of Thomas Glisson near Pleasant Grove church, and the Long place near the Narrows of Little Petit Jean. Immediately south of the Narrows, lived Andrew Tomlinson, and around Boothe was the large landed estate of Joseph Tomlinson. The Witt farm was between them. Then came the homes of the three Powels beyond the second ford of Petit Jean, now known as the Metcalf and Fuller farms. Five miles further south was the residence of Dotson Huie, and another mile brought one to where Daniel Boultinghouse lived. Three miles farther was the Turman place, then that of Reed, now the Leming farm, at Waldron.

In going from where Mansfield now is to Hon through the Lookout Gap in the same year, one would first pass the residence of Mark Holbert. Two miles farther on was the Henley place. No other house would be passed until one reached the double log house of Jackson Hon on the other side of the

mountain. The intervening distance was an unbroken wilderness.

Roads had been opened up down the Poteau by 1850 and also southwest to Blansett. Fourche valley had several roads by this time, one going to Danville in Yell County. But none of these were roads in the modern sense of the term. The road was like nature left it, except that the trees and logs were cut out of the way. Bridges were unknown.

In 1850 there were eight townships in the county as follows:

Hickman	Mountain
La Fayette	Tomlinson
Park	Boon
La Fave	Washburn

The townships of Boon and Washburn have since been detached and added to Logan County. The population according to the census of 1850, as enumerated by E. H. Featherston, was 2,937. This of course included the people of Boon and Washburn townships. By the census of 1860, the population was given as about 4,500. John A. Fry was the enumerator. These figures indicate that there was almost a hundred per centum increase in the population during each decennial period.

The schools and churches of the county had a similar growth. In 1840 there was not a single school within the present limits of the county. About 1847 the common school law was enacted.

It provided that the sixteenth section of the public land should be applied to the support of the public schools. School districts were set apart, and in 1850 the county had six such schools. The following were the teachers:

James M. Vance.....	Hickman Township
William W. Sorrels.....	Hickman Township
Franklin Bates.....	Hickman Township
John H. McLeod.....	Hickman Township
William H. Thornton.....	Mountain Township
Luther F. Pollard.....	Tomlinson Township

In 1860 there were ten public schools, presided over by the following teachers:

B. F. Scaggs.....	Boon Township
C. M. Trammel.....	Boon Township
T. F. Hitchcock.....	Boon Township
Geo. W. Duncan.....	Reveille Township
Mary Lewis.....	Tomlinson Township
C. I. Stovall.....	Tomlinson Township
Thos. I. Price.....	Tomlinson Township
I. W. Colwell.....	Hickman Township
John Barnett.....	Hickman Township
R. B. L. Speaks.....	Hickman Township
F. A. Taff.....	Hickman Township

In the above list, it will be noted that the name of one woman, Mary Lewis, appears. She taught school at Lewis Prairie as early as 1855. In view of the modern feminist movement and the consequent increasingly large share that woman is playing in the public life of the country, the name of this

woman teacher stands out prominent. Mary Lewis was the county's first public woman.

By 1860 churches had been established in nearly every community. The itinerant preacher had yielded to the circuit-riding pastor. The pastor usually held services once a month in every church in his circuit. The Methodists seem to have been first in the county. They established a church on Fourche as early as 1842. The other denominations soon followed. The services were usually held in the district school house, but afterwards log churches were erected.

The resident ministers of the gospel in 1850 were as follows:

Jno. S. Robertson.....	Hickman Township
Washington Sorrels.....	Hickman Township
J. W. Taylor.....	Hickman Township
E. T. Walker.....	Tomlinson Township
J. V. Whitford.....	Boon Township
D. F. Anderson.....	Reveille Township

In addition to these, other noted ministers preached occasionally in the county. Some of these names are:

Geo. W. Sorrels.....	1836
A. R. Winfield.....	1852
Elijah Smoot.....	1851
Jesse Griffin.....	1857
H. W. Balsh.....	1843
J. B. Sheffield.....	1850

B. T. Benefield.....	1858
Jacob Whitesides.....	1840

The following lawyers practiced their profession in the county prior to 1860:

J. K. Raymond.....	Hickman Township
J. H. Thompson.....	Hickman Township
G. W. Featherston.....	Hickman Township
I. C. Read.....	Tomlinson Township

C. H. Hawthorne began the practice of law in Tomlinson Township a few years later.

The merchants of this period were:

G. W. Featherston.....	Hickman Township
G. W. Bird.....	Hickman Township
G. W. Gains.....	Hickman Township
E. C. Moon.....	Tomlinson Township

The Bates brothers entered the mercantile business at Waldron a few years later, and their enterprise is still in operation. These early merchants did a general mercantile business. In addition to the usual stock in trade many of them sold liquor also. They "freighted" their goods from Ft. Smith or Ozark in wagons. It consisted mostly of flour, coffee, sugar, dry goods, ammunition and farming implements. Except for these necessities, nearly every farm was economically self-sustaining.

The physicians of the county before 1860 were:

E. H. Barnard.....	Mountain Township
William DuVal.....	Tomlinson Township
P. C. Bush.....	Tomlinson Township

O. C. Mitchell.....	Boon Township
Stephen H. Chism.....	Boon Township
W. E. Elkins.....	Boon Township
I. C. Field.....	Parks Township
G. R. Stanfield.....	La Fave Township
W. A. Linthicum.....	Boon Township
I. D. Carlton.....	Reveille Township
E. H. Dunman.....	Tomlinson Township
James H. Smith.....	Hickman Township

CHAPTER VI.

Period of the Great Civil War 1860-1874

1. Secession ^{Great}

Slavery did not exist to any extent in Scott County, and for this reason the national agitation of this question, which had been rocking the country for over a quarter of a century and threatening to disrupt the Union, was not of a personal character with the people of the county. They did not begin to think strongly on the subject until confronted with the reality of disunion and war. Their sympathies were for the union of the states, and when it came to electing delegates to the state convention to determine the attitude and policy of Arkansas in the matter, they elected a Union man, E. T. Walker, as the delegate from Scott County. This was early in 1861. The delegates from all the counties of the State met at Little Rock and, after deliberating for a short while, adjourned without action other than to authorize the president thereof to call the convention together again if conditions warranted. This was done and the convention met in second session about the first of May, 1861. The question of union or disunion was paramount. On May 6, an ordinance of secession was adopted. The county's delegate voted for secession, and his action in doing so under the circumstances met with the approval

of the people. They naturally sympathized with the South, when the issue became sharply drawn.

2. Military Events

As soon as the call for volunteers had been issued, the people of the county turned to the grim duties of war. A company of seventy-five men was organized in early summer. Its officers were G. W. Featherston, Captain; J. C. Gibson, First Lieutenant; W. F. Patterson, Second Lieutenant, and John Rawlings, Third Lieutenant. This company took part in the battle of Oak Hill, after which it was disbanded and its members united with other units. It was known as Company D, First Regiment, of Arkansas Volunteers.

Another company under Captain William Patterson was organized in December, 1861, and a third under Captain G. W. Featherston in February, 1862. This latter was merged with the 19th Arkansas under Col. Dawson, and saw extensive service east of the Mississippi River.

Gangs of bushwhackers and marauding bands early began terrorizing the county. In September, 1863, the Federal forces, consisting of the 14th Kansas cavalry, arrived in the county and marched on Waldron. Major Featherston and Captain Isaac Bagwell were in command at that place with a small guard. In a surprise attack on September 11, the Federals captured the Confederate forces and held the town. The losses on the Union side were one

killed and two wounded. The Confederate losses are not known, although Major Featherston was seriously wounded. Scouting parties were then sent out by the Federals. The first of these went down Dutch Creek on December 9, and another went from Waldron to Dallas in Polk County on Dec. 11, 1863. Still another proceeded from Waldron to Baker Springs in Howard County through the celebrated Forem Gap in January, 1864. This last party lost one man killed and one man wounded on its journey. Another skirmish occurred at Waldron on February 1, in which one man was wounded. After this battle the Federals evacuated Waldron on Feb. 4, 1864. The Federal forces were commanded by Lieut. Col. Owen A. Bassett, and later by Lieut. Col. Searl of Col. James Johnson's Regiment of First Arkansas Infantry, organized at Fayetteville in March, 1863. Many citizens of the county enlisted with the Union forces after the Federals had taken possession of the country. Another battle took place at Waldron on Dec. 29, 1864, in which two men were killed and six wounded.

When the Union forces evacuated Waldron, they set fire to every house in town except those of William G. Featherston and Elijah Leming. Featherston's residence had been the Union headquarters, and Leming was thought to be a Federal sympathizer. His residence was burned after the troops had departed, supposedly by Confederate agents.

On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered, and the war

was soon over. The men of local companies were disbanded, and those who had been in service in the east at length returned to their homes. Peace, with its healing processes, was at hand, when the blighting curse of the war's aftermath, reconstruction, fell upon the people. It was worse for them than the war, terrible as that had been.

3. Women of the War Period

Most all of the able-bodied men of the county were away from their homes during the years of the war, in the military service. The only people left were the women, children and old men. It therefore devolved almost entirely upon the women to provide for their family needs, and to keep the homes together. This they undertook manfully to do. They planted the crops, cultivated them and harvested them. They had to go to Ozark or Ft. Smith to have the corn or wheat ground into meal or flour. They would go in crowds on these duties. As many as eleven of these women from Scott alone formed one train to Ozark, in the closing days of the war. Wagon trains of fewer members were more frequent. The women harnessed the teams, drove the wagons, and attended to the business of the journeys. Added to these hard duties, was the larger one of caring for perhaps three or four small children.

These women frequently came together and lived in the house of one of their number for the better

protection of all concerned. The bushwhackers made them no end of trouble. They murdered and plundered voraciously and indiscriminately. They killed old men of seventy who were therefore utterly harmless from a military point of view. Their conduct was of the most ruthless and cruel sort; as for instance, at a home in the north part of the county, they called out a young husband and unceremoniously shot him. Then they compelled his young wife to cook breakfast for them, with his dead body lying at the root of a tree close by. It then devolved upon the women of the neighborhood to bury him.

These mauraunders, discountenanced alike by both belligerents, also, plundered the homes of the defenseless women and took their bread. And there was no authority to punish the perpetrators of these foul deeds. Two of the most noted of these heroic women—mothers of heroic sons away in battle—were Mrs. Ann Anthony and Mrs. Polly Graves. The former lived in the Poteau valley, while Mrs. Graves lived on Lewis Prairie in the north part of the county. They both labored unceasingly in the war services of their communities.

4. New Constotutions

When the Federal forces had wrested the northern half of the State from the Confederacy, a provisional government loyal to the Union was established by groups of the citizens, and was recognized

by President Lincoln. A new constitution was adopted in 1864, recognizing the abolition of slavery. **Scott County's delegate to this convention was Elijah Leming.** This reinstatement of the State to its former status in the Union is known as presidential reconstruction.

The mild policies of Lincoln were not to prevail, however. After his death in 1865, the radicals in Congress obtained the upper hand, and a new reconstruction of the State was ordered. A new constitution was adopted in 1868. Charles H. Oliver was the delegate from Scott County.

About 1872 the Federal soldiers who had formed the main support of the carpet bag government in the State after the war were withdrawn and self-government restored to the people. Accordingly, a new constitution, based upon this wider freedom was adopted in 1874. J. W. Sorrels represented the county in this convention. This constitution is the organic law of the State today. A new one was formed in 1918, but failed of ratification by the people. The delegate to this last convention was W. A. Bates.

CHAPTER VII.

The Scott County War, 1874-1879

The people were forgetting the horrors of the great war with its train of evils and were settling back into their peaceful occupations, when the county began to take on the appearance of a lawless community. For a period of about five years, commencing in 1874, a condition of affairs bordering on anarchy prevailed. Murders were frequent, and the perpetrators went unpunished; property was insecure, and there was no relief; and the citizens were for a time helpless before the lawless elements.

The first instance of this state of affairs was the killing of a negro on Lewis Prairie in 1874. Suspicion attached itself to certain persons of the neighborhood, but they were never apprehended. In May, 1874, Jacob Jones was killed at Waldron. During the winter of 1874-75, C. Malone was clandestinely shot, and former sheriff, Nathan A. Floyd, was charged with being the guilty party. He was indicted, tried and acquitted. Malone had formerly acted with Floyd as a Republican, but now a rift had appeared between them. On March 11, 1875, J. H. Nichols, a negro who resided near Waldron, was killed in the road about a half mile south of that town. Two other negroes, David and Henry

Carroll were arrested, charged with this crime. They were tried and acquitted.

The series of murders and defeated justice aroused the county, and public sentiment demanded that this lawlessness be brought to an end. Instead of this, later in March of the same year another negro was shot and no arrests made. The sheriff, F. C. ("Buck") Gaines, seemed to be unable to cope with the situation.

The whole trouble apparently had its base in a feud between two factions, viz: the Gilbreaths, Bates and Malones on one side and N. A. Floyd and his followers on the other. In the spring of 1875, Peter K. Beam, a friend of the former faction, notified Floyd that he (Floyd) was to be assassinated and claimed that he had been offered a large sum of money to kill him but had refused. He was then requested to testify as to this matter before the grand jury, but refused on the ground that he would be killed if he did so. He was killed in his field soon thereafter.

Floyd's life was again threatened, as was also that of McClure, his partner. Soon after a man named Russell was killed. A short time before, he had stated that an effort had been made to induce him to kill Floyd. A few days after this statement had been made, a man approached him on the street near the courthouse and invited him to go into the courthouse to play a game of cards. He accepted and when he entered the building, he was

incontinently shot. There were several persons present at the time, but no evidence could be obtained to fix the guilt of the crime. The citizens were either aligned with one or the other of the factions, or were else afraid to reveal a knowledge of the facts. Floyd then left the county, going to Missouri. He had been engaged in the mercantile business since retiring from political office, and after leaving, he hired two men named Martin and Hill to prepare his effects for shipment. While engaged in this duty, they were both shot. Meanwhile court convened, and Judge Joyner held the session surrounded by an armed mob.

The citizenry demanded that steps be taken to restore law and order in the county. The sheriff appealed to the governor for aid, and the adjutant general of the State, Gen. Carroll D. Wood, was sent to the county. Order was apparently restored and the trouble settled.

The disorder again broke out in June, 1867, when the residence of Judge Frank Fuller was shot into by two men, and Judge Fuller wounded. In August, two men on the Floyd side were murdered. The sheriff again asked the governor for aid, and Gen. Robert C. Newton was dispatched to Waldron. He set about organizing the militia, and by the last of August, 1876, he placed a company of fifty men under Col. Hooper on duty, and the reign of terror ceased temporarily.

Early in the summer of 1877, J. L. ("Shabe")

Davenport shot at Judge Fuller, but a bystander knocked the pistol upward and no one was killed. The August term of court was approaching, and Judge John H. Rodgers was warned not to attempt to convene court. But he persisted and held the session. J. D. McCabe was the prosecuting attorney at the time. Great excitement prevailed all over the county. The sheriff was panicky, and begged the governor to send state troops to his aid. Drs. Caruthers and Bell, T. G. Bates and the sheriff fled the county for safety. The sheriff continued his weak and persistent pleas to the governor for help. He finally came back to Parks where he established his headquarters. Meanwhile, the county had been divided into two militia districts, known as the northern district and the southern district. The militia of the north had been organized into a company of one hundred men under Col. J. W. Sorrels. His assistants were Capt. H. W. Dixon and Capt. J. M. Williams. These companies were ready for duty in August, 1877.

The southern militia was organized under Col. Joshua M. Smith. His assistants were Captains A. Lunsford, William Mankin and W. R. Cox. The company consisted of seventy-five men, raised in Mountain Township and vicinity. At this juncture General Pomeroy, new State adjutant general, took up his residence at Waldron. He ordered the militia under Col. Smith to Waldron to protect the spring session of circuit court (1878). This term of court

adjourned without accomplishing much toward re-establishing peace and quiet in the county.

The already tense excitement of the people was further intensified by the murder, on Feb. 6, 1878, of J. L. Davenport, better known as "Shabe" Davenport. He was shot at Waldron, apparently from an upstairs window. He and his family were well known and prominent in the north part of the county, and his murder caused a frenzy of anger to sweep over this part of the county. The citizens resolved to take affairs into their own hands. They had waited vainly for an orderly process of the courts to establish peace and quiet, but had been disappointed. About a hundred of them formed a mob to go to Waldron to set the affairs of the county in order. They met at Lookout Gap, north of Hon, and from this rendezvous they started for Waldron, but found the Poteau River ^{not fordable} unfavorable and were forced to turn back to their homes. This was a fortunate occurrence for all concerned, for the citizens of Waldron had been informed of the intended attack and had fortified the town strongly in a manner to make it impregnable. The sheriff also employed the militia at that place to this end. Much bloodshed would inevitably have resulted had the march of the citizen mob not been halted.

The action of the citizenry of the north in forming this mob served to emphasize the gravity of the situation and the necessity for a thorough investigation of the causes of the disorder, and punishment

of those responsible for it. The governor thereupon ordered a company of Franklin County militia, under Col. J. P. Falconer, into Scott County to assure the orderly operation of the courts. The militia of the county was so completely aligned with one or the other of the two factions that it could not be so employed.

Attorneys H. F. Thomason and Walker were retained by the State to assist the prosecuting attorney to thoroughly probe the causes of the existing disorder. Their fee was \$3,000.00. Eleven prisoners, including the county clerk and other leading citizens, were to stand trial. The sheriff, Gaines, was also ordered to be arrested, and William Chitwood made the arrest. The trials were held before Justice Blevins at Old Cedar Grove. The court was guarded by the assembled militiamen. After a heated trial, amidst tense feelings, all the prisoners were acquitted, and returned to their homes.

The lawlessness then gradually came to an end. Some of the leaders fled the country, some had been killed and others were ready to become again law-abiding citizens.

The fundamental cause of the disorder was the deep-seated desire of the people to rid themselves of an alien government, which had been fastened upon them during the early days of Reconstruction. Carpetbag government was distasteful and the people did not feel free until it had been overthrown. The anarchic state of affairs gave the county much

unfavorable advertisement and left the treasury depleted. The county has only recently recovered from its blighting effects.

CHAPTER VIII.

Growth and Development, 1880

After the turmoil of the factional strife had ended, the people once more turned their faces toward the future in a steady internal development. No great outstanding event occurred during this period but there was symmetrical progress—progress in all lines of activity that made for the betterment of living conditions of the people.

I. Post Offices and Postal Routes

In 1870, there were six post offices within the present boundaries of the county, located at the following places:

Black Jack	Parks
Boles	Waldron
Nebraska	Olio

Since that time other offices have been established until at this time there are over twenty-five in the county. These are all fourth class offices except Waldron, which is a third class office.

The following table will show how the mail was delivered to these post offices:

From	To	Length	Frequency	Contractor	Salary
Ft. Smith	Waldron	36 mi.	Weekly	J. C. Gibson	\$227.00
Ft. Smith	Black Jack	36 mi.	Weekly	J. Stephens	220.40
Danville	Waldron	55 mi.	Weekly	J. C. Gibson	224.00
Danville	Parks	65 mi.	Weekly	J. F. Perry	275.00
Waldron	Slosson's	200 mi.	Weekly	John Gable	148.00
Mt. Ida	Waldron	52 mi.	Weekly	G. Whittington	249.00

The first rural free delivery service in the county was established out of Abbott post office on April 1, 1908. Walter Jones was the first carrier. The second route was established out of Waldron a few years later, with W. R. Cox as the carrier. This service has been extended until a large number of the post offices are now supplied in this manner.

2. Roads and Bridges

Closely allied with the establishment of the post roads of the county was the construction and maintenance of a system of public highways. The county has not been fortunate in this matter. The roads were first cut out of the forests by the settlers without reference to scientific principles of road building. A road was made whenever and wherever the settler wished to go. They usually followed an old Indian or buffalo trail, and were not thought of as being the foundation of a future highway system.

But with the great increase in population, it became necessary to recognize certain lines of travel as county roads, to be maintained at public expense. The maintenance of the roads took the form of the employment of free labor. A road overseer was appointed in each township to supervise the road work in his territory. Every male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years was required to work a certain number of days per year. By this method the roads were maintained. Recently a road tax has been levied for the definite

purpose of affording funds with which to hire labor and purchase materials for use on the public roads.

The first bridges in the county were private enterprises, chartered by the State and constructed by private capital. Toll was charged all who used the bridge. One of the earliest and most used of these was Trotter's bridge on the Ft. Smith and Waldron road near Boothe. It was built about forty years ago by W. L. Trotter, who kept it in operation until a few years ago.

The first constructive road-building campaign was inaugurated by Judge A. F. Smith in 1914. Steel bridges were erected over the Petit Jean, Poteau and Fourche rivers. So much enthusiasm was aroused by these improvements that the county embarked upon a larger and more comprehensive bridge-building program. During Judge Payne's terms of office, 1916-1920, road bonds were floated to the extent of \$100,000.00, the proceeds of which were to be used for improving the highways and for building bridges. These improvements were never made. But the funds are gone, and the county was plunged in debt for nearly the entire amount of the bonds. Judge Payne resigned his office and removed from the county. He has since been indicted by the grand jury.

3. Schools and Churches

The number of the public schools has kept pace with the growth in population. In 1860 there were only ten. Now there are nearly one hundred. The

crude log school house has been supplanted by the modern frame building, with good equipment and apparatus. In a large number of the districts more than one teacher is employed. Some of the earlier teachers of this period were:

Philip B. Young.....	Brawley Township
James D. Bradburn.....	Mountain Township
Stephen Graves.....	Lewis Township

Prominent teachers later in this period were: C. E. Henderson, H. J. Hall, J. Y. Payton, J. W. McNutt, W. W. Lundy, J. D. Little, G. C. Ellis, Wesley Gardenhire, B. A. Thompson, Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mrs. C. Henderson, J. L. Hough, N. O. Taff, Mattie Stone, Mrs. Etta Pledger, J. W. Black, Utie Alexander and E. Holland.

Churches have been established in every community. The Methodists, Baptists, Christians and Presbyterians are the leading denominations. No Catholic or Jewish church has ever been erected within the limits of the county.

4. Newspapers

The first newspaper to be published in the county was called the Reformer. Publication of this journal at Waldron was begun in 1874 by W. R. Allison. It appeared for about a year, when the printing outfit was removed to Booneville.

In 1887 P. C. Stone started the Citizen. It was Republican in politics. In 1890 the plant was sold to M. Keener, and A. G. Leming became editor. It

continued for about a year under the new management, when it was purchased by the Reporter.

Another newspaper called the Vindicator ran for a short time in 1897.

A paper known as the Wasp was started by H. N. Smith about 1905. It was a fiery controversial periodical, and under the inspiration of its able editor it became one of the leading county papers of western Arkansas. It was also purchased by the Reporter in 1908.

The Sentinel was also founded by Judge Smith at Waldron in 1910. It was a paper much like the Wasp had been, its editorial opinion being largely a reflection of the political views and predilections of its editor. It was sold to W. E. Baker in 1912, who merged it with the Advance-Reporter.

The Scott County Record, one of the papers now in existence at Waldron, was started in 1915 by W. E. Baker. He sold it in 1920 to A. F. Smith, who became its editor.

The oldest paper in the county is the Advance-Reporter. It was started at Waldron in 1878 by S. H. Farley, and has been issued continuously since that date. Its editors have been S. H. Farley, M. M. Beavers, J. M. Harvey, Hubert J. Hall, W. E. Baker and J. B. Cox. It is now published by J. B. Cox and son.

5. Towns and Villages

Waldron was incorporated in 1875. After it was burned during the factional strife, new and better

buildings were erected. Brick business houses took the places of the frame structures that were burned. The first hotel in the town and county was the old Featherston Inn near the railroad station. About 1875 the Malones erected a more modern hotel which is still in business. It played an important part in the Scott County war. Adjutant General Pomeroy in 1878-1879, made it his headquarters while in charge of the militia. It was thus referred to as "Pomeroy's Citadel."

When the town was burned during the Civil War, the court house and all the county records were lost. No effort was made to rebuild it until in 1904. During the administration of Judge H. N. Smith a modern building was erected with fireproof vaults for housing the official records.

Mansfield on the northern boundary line is an important shipping point. When the Frisco railroad was built in 1885, only a post office and a general store were located in this vicinity. The post office was known as Chocoville, and Marion Watts had been postmaster and merchant. Soon the town of Mansfield grew up and is now a well-constructed, incorporated town. Its growth was further increased by the building of the Rock Island railroad through this part of the county in 1899. The Arkansas Western railroad was constructed to Waldron in 1902.

Villages are numerous throughout the county.

Some have high schools and others have very good graded schools.

6. Definition of County Boundaries

Scott County was formed on November 5, 1833, by act of the territorial legislature. The boundaries were first defined on October 24, 1835. On December 16, 1838, the boundary between Scott and Crawford was defined. The townships of Boon, Washburn and Reveille were added to Logan County March 21, 1873. By act of the legislature in 1903, a further annexation was made to Logan County.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Heads of Families in Scott County in 1830.

Jesse Southern	Thomas Sinclair
Thomas Hixon	Thomas C. Sinclair
John B. Walker	Webster McCastlin
William Kenner	John St. Clear
Gilbert Marshall	Dryden Wilkins
William Hicklin	Jesse Barnett
John Titsworth	Bolly Williams
Arthur Hix	William Caughron
John G. Oliver	Thomas Humphreys
Charles Wolf	Hugh Gilbreath
A. Mitchell	Jacob Hale
Margaret Fort	John Hale
Isaac Mitchell	Jacob Ring
George Caulk	George Frazer
Henry Davis	Henry Frazer
Robert Scott	John Fisher
Joshua Hudson	George Gold
Edward Davis	William Anthony
William Wood	Charles D. Humphrey
John Price	John Piles
Rebecca Wells	Sam Lemons
George Grounds	George Williams
William Scott	Thomas Piles
David Fort	James Long
David Titsworth	E. G. Haines
Nancy Kuykendall	K. Tomlinson
Jesse Noakes	James Tomlinson
Ann McLean	Cyrus Parks
Elijah Edwards	William Rose
Jacob Reader	John Plemmons
Spear Titsworth	David Castleberry
Nancy Williams	Peter Tomlinson
John Sexton	H. Tidwell
Is Baker	Esom Tidwell
John Clem	Isaac Lindsey
John Moore	John J. Hammond
Nancy Featherston	Celia Mayes
William Featherston	John Palmer
William Sinclair	Enos Hughes

Robert Mayes
Hartwell Howard
Charles Atkins
James Hodges
Matthew Mayes
Bartley McEmmelly
John Ross
James Standefer
Joseph A. Meal
John Davis
Issac Barnett

Sam Wyland
Wesley Garrett
Jonathan Logan
William Rhoads
James Riley
William Moad
James Matthews
Isaac Miers
John Gofford
Stephen Gofford

APPENDIX II.

Heads of Families in Scott County in 1840.

John Sexton	Dennis Boultinghouse
John Riley	Henry Frazer
William Garner	Jackson Hon
D. M. Morrison	Jesse Anthony
William Patterson	W. D. Whitmeyer
Charles Hodges	John Barnett
James Anderson	Wesley P. Teat
William Ellington	James Stewart
A. H. Kuykendall	Richard Hines
Charles Logan	William Hull
Josiah Buckner	J. P. Moore
Calvin Jackson	Elizabeth Grayson
Grieff Chables	Catharine Grayson
Aaron Chables	R. J. Cooks
Jesse Grayson	Marcus Stafford
E. W. Davis	N. Hixon
B. Dailey	O. L. Davis
Joel Williams	Isaiah Barnett
William Hunt	Allen Thompson
William Tidwell	J. G. Thompson
Jefferson Rhoen	William Miller
William Boylin	Enos Haines
R. Lamb	Pleasant Robinson
J. R. Choate	John Herren
George Carroll	J. D. Harris
Joseph Tomlinson	Jeff Gofford
James Sorrels	William Spillers
Russel Easton	Jonathan Parker
Isaiah Harper	H. Dailey
William Anthony	Milt Bilbreath
William G. Featherston	James Taylor
Aaron Harlan	Solomon Baker
Daniel Boultinghouse	John W. Cannon
James Boultinghouse	Jeff George
Harrison Huie	Walter Haney
J. H. Dupree	Elijah Garner
Levi Brawley	James Spillers
Finis Farmer	Jacob Ring
J. H. Davis	John Hunt

William Burns
 Daniel Hunt
 William Hunt
 Thomas Williams
 David Williams
 J. H. Morris
 Walter Terrell
 James Bonegler
 V. Stewart
 Chris Griffith
 J. H. Taylor
 James Johnson
 T. F. Taylor
 Joseph Griffith
 E. Arnold
 James Dennis
 William Stewart
 William Riley
 John Weaver
 Wesley Wheat
 J. G. Garrett
 H. Copeland
 Wiley Tomlinson
 Bazlen Underwood
 Joseph Fisher
 Jesse Fisher
 John Marshall
 John Ivey
 James A. Hendrick
 H. Arrington
 George Williams
 James Long
 Robert R. Duncan
 E. King
 Thomas Glisson
 Ezekiel Williams
 Elias Phipps
 John Doyle
 H. A. Patterson
 Mack Wilmeth
 Thomas Kamplain
 Gilbert Marshall
 Robert Petitt
 Silas Hart
 Jonathan Logan
 John Newman
 Thomas Brown

Andrew Scagg
 Edward Riley
 Joseph Patterson
 Robert Hammond
 William Kenner
 J. P. Click
 J. A. Morrison
 W. C. May
 Walter Cauthron
 F. E. Anthony
 J. F. Gaines
 William H. Shelton
 John Wood
 C. Davis
 Edward Lamb
 Z. Garner
 James Miller
 Cyrus Park
 James Hall
 Sam Snowden
 Gil Cribby
 J. O. Logan
 Wiley Davis
 Jacob Pierson
 B. McAnnally
 Sarah Swainey
 Isaiah Hickerson
 Theo P. Sadler
 John Lee
 William Stewart
 Miles Ladd
 William Scott
 Hester Ladd
 D. Choate
 D. Burns
 Benjamin McDaniel
 H. Dailey
 William Cornelius
 Absalom Cornelius
 A. Reese
 Joseph Gault
 James Jackson
 Edmund Brewer
 Robert Jackson
 James Biggs
 W. K. Davis
 Henry Stobuck

L. Hopper
D. Wallis
Gilmore Hopper
J. B. Biggs
William Poor
Ann McLean
Nancy Blagg
John Wilson
John Sharp
William Graham
William Underwood
E. Underwood
Elizabeth Britt
Doctor Cribbs
D. C. W. James
George Wilson

J. T. Sadler
Signal Hoover
Rebecca Bateman
John Williams
Reuben Hettall
Martha McMurry
Isaac Riley
J. P. Hoover
John Riley
G. Jackson
John Scott
James Logan, Sr.
James Logan, Jr.
William Meads
William Rhoads
William Lewis

APPENDIX III.

Roster of Company D, First Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers. Raised in Scott County, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

G. W. Featherston, Capt.
J. C. Gibson, 1st Lieut.

W. F. Patterson, 2nd Lieut.
John Rawlings, 3rd Lieut.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

P. N. Lewis, 1st Sergt.
Harrison Glass, 2nd Sergt.
S. L. Easters, 3rd Sergt.
A. E. Frizzell, 4th Sergt.

Isaac Patterson, 1st Corp.
Joel F. Smith, 2nd Corp.
John B. Graves, 3rd Corp.
Robert Hall, 4th Corp.

PRIVATES

B. E. Brasher
Dennis Boultinghouse
Daniel Baxter
S. B. Baxter
William M. Blythe
T. D. Bowers
James Boultinghouse
James Caviness
James Davis
Francis Dalton
Henry J. Fry
James M. Head
Jackson P. Head
Felix G. Hawkins
Francis P. Holly
James Newman
Robert N. Johns
Hiram Jones
Thomas B. Jones
James Kincaid
Mark McMullin
Sam W. Perkins
James McMullins
Robert P. Park
Thomas Parks
B. F. Smith
John W. Salley
William P. McCauley
Jackson Chandler
William Ford
Junis G. Whittington

Wiley A. Tomlinson
G. A. Torbett
John C. Wood
Jesse F. Wall
Jesse R. Skinner
Crew T. Wisdom
Isaac Lucas
Sam W. Johnson
Samuel Dark
Mark Graves
B. W. Holston
James A. Chitwood
William H. Crawford
D. C. Cameron
James Vandigriff
James Brasher
George Smith
Gilbert M. Shelby
William A. Walls
John Dollins
F. M. Featherston
E. H. Dunman
Beverly Young
William Young
William Rowland
William Garrison
William Colman
Leon Glass
William Richey
John Tanner
L. H. Marrs

APPENDIX IV.

Names of Scott County Men Who Participated in the World War.

Sidney Lee King	Jay T. Floyd
Herbert Stewart	Dewitt T. Lancaster
Guy G. May	Frank D. Caler
Sam Jones	Henry Dobbs
George A. Phillips	William M. Ayers
Roy D. Payne	Arthur L. Sherrill
Harry Earl Oxford	Henry Stephen Hale
Jesse Martin Bell	Robert W. Blackman
William I. Watts	William L. Hawthorne
Grover M. Wiles	Victor L. Williams
Charlie M. Calor	Henry C. McNutt
James W. Sorrels	Cole Y. Ellis
Charley I. Nix	James Stephen Rose
Henry E. Oliver	Jesse Frank Phillips
Samuel J. Vaughn	George A. Miller
Dennis T. Huddleston	Add Roper
Charles W. Webb	James L. Mitchell
William B. Maxwell	Albert B. Stewart
Lee Wesley Crawl	Lowell Owens
Jesse Lee Higgins	Ernest W. Reed
John Sherman Osborn	Thomas F. Mays
Granville G. Coplan	Cheves F. Barnes
Walter C. Maxfield	Andrew Callahan
Allen Roscoe Gentry	James A. Hancock
Reuben D. Caskey	Hallie Hartwell
Ray Dailey	James F. Ferguson
Henry H. Tolleson	Earl S. Boyer
Robert Deming	Bailus J. Rowland
Herschel M. Upchurch	Lonza Rhodes
William W. Lynch	Grover J. Williams
George Syler	William Rigley
George Newton Miller	Columbus C. Bruton
John Coplan	Riley F. Bennett
Malcom C. Bird	James E. McCafferty
Newton Boyett	Ben F. Jones
Jesse B. Tucker	James H. Aynes
Floyd W. Powell	Sherman B. Atwood
M. C. Ross	Oscar Elmer Mize

Oscar Warren
 John J. Hedgepath
 Joe L. Vise
 Jim Bell
 Bud Holliman
 William T. Boyett
 Leo A. Ferry
 James W. Davis
 Robert DeFoor
 Andrew J. Sherrill
 Edward B. Plummer
 Lee Patterson
 Charles R. Martin
 Isaac Rains
 James E. Hayes
 Leslie S. Tomlinson
 Hugh Gaines
 Tom B. Hawkins
 Jim Speaks
 Elmer G. Pitts
 James L. Robson
 Alvin W. Epperson
 Zelmar S. Watts
 Regland Greer
 John I. Watson
 Omer Cheek
 Lynn L. May
 George P. Nolan
 Charles Preston Allen
 Martin L. Bond
 Otto Strickland
 Jess D. Langston
 Gen. Grant Blackwell
 Robert D. Limbocker
 Harvey C. Goodman
 William W. Cross
 Andrew L. Hunt
 Luther H. Curtis
 James A. Parson
 Car Brown
 James H. Pearson
 Ben F. Ford
 David H. Bacon
 C. W. Edward McClure
 Miles H. Hill
 John P. Wiles
 R. D. Rose

John W. Gwin
 Fred H. Millard
 Fred Dunn
 Idis Lee Dunn
 Howell Shores
 Ottie Waldo Hunt
 Boyd P. Nored
 John H. McClain
 Richard E. Duffy
 James F. Jett
 John Brasher
 Grady B. Pitts
 Will Campbell
 James E. Ridgway
 S. Wallace Pitts
 Albert F. Foster
 Sterling Lacefield
 George H. Page
 Elmer F. Bond
 Jeff Jett
 James W. Epperson
 George Scroggins
 Otis P. Rowland
 William A. Brixey
 Richard M. Jones
 Carman Bethel
 John J. Holleman
 Jacob R. Huckaby
 Addius Black
 Charles B. Bickle
 James W. Dedman
 Auxie H. Hunter
 Albert F. Abbott
 John Dee Alley
 Robert L. Neely
 O. C. Richmond
 Arthur Franklin
 Cleaver N. Harrison
 Murphy C. Maddox
 Hubert S. Sanford
 Heeda D. Coker
 Bratcher E. Park
 Orville M. Strickland
 Basil S. Drewery
 Clarence Logan
 Greene B. Hawthorne
 James E. Lewis

Harrison E. Ellis
Columbus Nichols
Johnson Rennick
Lester Stewart
Joe Henry McClain
Raymond C. Frazier
Lamar J. Higgins
George Sparks
Hobart Richmond
Robert L. McCafferty
Newton Foster
Tie Kemp
Elmer N. Wilson
Aud Plummer
Clyde H. Davis
Martin A. Dedman
William M. Dozier
George S. Booker
William E. Mankin
William H. Billings
Roy D. Ford
Roy Beatty
Clifton Scott
Robert A. Beasley
Columbus C. Titsworth
Virgil R. Piles
Bryant Denton
Ben L. Ayers
Granville Richmond
Noah E. Rainwater
Sherman M. Rupe
George Walker
Anderson Oglesby

Joseph M. Davenport
Roy Mackenzie
Marvin E. Goff
Andrew F. Buland
Andrew Smith
Samuel T. Lewis
Grady Cole
William F. Bennett
Elmer F. Bowden
William S. Piles
Thomas L. Powell
Bernard Robertson
William C. Rowton
Chester J. Brown
James V. Basinger
Ester Hunt
Andrew FF. Buland
George Cockrell
William Condry
James Cockrell
Charles H. Payton
Henry G. McCutchen
Louis E. Payton
Claud Smith
N. O. Taff
Oscar Abbott
Parks Jones
Horace Looper
Lyndon L. Casey
Earl Graves
Clive Harger
John Pennington

APPENDIX V.

County Officers.

1833-35

County Judge.....Elijah Baker
 Clerk.....S. B. Walker
 Sheriff.....James Riley
 Coroner.....J. R. Choate

1835-36

County Judge.....James Logan
 Clerk.....Gilbert Marshall
 Sheriff.....Charles Humphrey
 Coroner.....W. Cauthron

1836-38

County Judge.....Gilbert Marshall
 Clerk.....—
 Sheriff.....Charles Humphrey
 Treasurer.....W. Cauthron
 Coroner.....G. R. Walker
 Surveyor.....T. J. Garner
 Representative.....James Logan

1838-40

County Judge.....—
 Clerk.....W. Kenner
 Sheriff.....Charles Humphrey
 Treasurer.....W. Cauthron
 Coroner.....J. R. Choate
 Surveyor.....T. J. Garner
 Representative.....Gilbert Marshall

1840-42

County Judge.....—
 Clerk.....S. H. Chism
 Sheriff.....Wm. Garner
 Treasurer.....Jesse Perkins
 Coroner.....H. A. Patterson
 Surveyor.....T. J. Garner
 Representative.....T. M. Scott
 S. Humphrey

1842-44

County Judge.....Levi Bradley
 Clerk.....E. H. Featherston
 Sheriff.....J. B. Garrett
 Treasurer.....—
 Coroner.....Geo. Carroll
 Surveyor.....W. Wheat
 Representative.....J. F. Gaines
 A. Thompson

1844-46

County Judge.....Wm. Kenner
 Clerk.....John Baxter
 Sheriff.....A. Harland
 Treasurer.....G. W. Read
 Coroner.....James Stewart
 Surveyor.....J. Anthony
 Representative.....—

1846-48

County Judge.....Elijah Arnold
 Clerk.....Wm. Kenner
 Sheriff.....J. B. Garrett
 Treasurer.....G. W. Read
 Coroner.....James Stewart
 Surveyor.....J. Anthony
 Representative.....E. H. Featherston

1848-50

County Judge.....M. H. Blue
 Clerk.....J. B. Garrett
 Sheriff.....J. R. Baxter
 Treasurer.....J. M. Swinney
 Coroner.....W. Hodge
 Surveyor.....Charles Cauthron
 Representative.....M. Gilbreath

1850-52

County Judge.....J. H. Thompson
 Clerk.....Wm. Kenner
 Sheriff.....J. R. Baxter
 Treasurer.....J. M. Swinney
 Coroner.....W. B. Carr
 Surveyor.....E. H. Featherston
 Representative.....Charles Cauthron

1852-54

County Judge.....J. R. Raymond
 Clerk.....Wm. Kenner
 Sheriff.....R. C. Reed
 Treasurer.....J. M. Swinney
 Coroner.....A. Kuykendall
 Surveyor.....S. H. Powell
 Representative.....M. Gilbreath

1854-56

County Judge.....W. E. Elkins
 Clerk.....E. H. Featherston
 Sheriff.....R. C. Reed
 Treasurer.....T. I. Gates
 Coroner.....Drew Choate
 Surveyor.....W. T. Dollins
 Representative.....James Logan

1856-58

County Judge.....J. H. Forbet
 Clerk.....J. C. Gibson
 Sheriff.....Wm. Gibson
 Treasurer.....J. C. Moles
 Coroner.....John Pace
 Surveyor.....W. T. Dollins
 Representative.....J. F. Lee

1858-60

County Judge.....H. Hine
 Clerk.....J. C. Gibson
 Sheriff.....Wm. Gibson
 Treasurer.....J. C. Moles
 Coroner.....J. E. More
 Surveyor.....J. H. Johnson
 Representative.....J. F. Forbet

1860-62

County Judge.....J. H. Smith
 Clerk.....Stephen Graves
 Sheriff.....Wm. Gibson
 Treasurer.....J. C. Moles
 Coroner.....A. Ross
 Surveyor.....J. H. Johnson
 Representative.....J. F. Lee

1862-64

County Judge.....Wm. Oliver
 Clerk.....L. D. Gilbreath
 Sheriff.....C. C. Lewis
 Treasurer.....J. W. Evatt
 Coroner.....R. H. Holley
 Surveyor.....C. L. Hough
 Representative.....E. Leming

1864-65

County Judge.....J. T. Harrison
 Clerk.....F. M. Scott
 Sheriff.....G. Kincannon
 Treasurer.....J. W. Evatt
 Coroner.....C. L. Hough
 Surveyor.....—
 Representative (Conf'd) E. Leming

1865-66

County Judge.....N. Ellington
 Clerk.....C. H. Oliver
 Sheriff.....J. W. Barnett
 Treasurer.....—
 Coroner.....C. L. Hough
 Surveyor.....—
 Representative.....E. Leming

1866-72

County Judge..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N. Ellington} \\ \text{M. M. Tate} \end{array} \right.$
 Clerk.....L. D. Gilbreath
 Sheriff.....N. A. Floyd
 Treasurer.....J. W. Evatt
 Coroner.....W. D. Riley
 Assessor.....C. Malone
 Surveyor..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J. Bethel} \\ \text{D. P. Davis} \\ \text{C. A. Bird} \end{array} \right.$

Representatives—
 With Polk, Montgomery and
 Hot Spring.
 J. V. Harrison
 J. H. Denby
 J. F. Lane
 J. J. Sumpter
 Jas. Bethel
 Elected, but not admitted—
 C. K. Kymes
 R. Bollen
 N. Ellington

1872-74

County Judge...Board Supervisors
 Clerk.....W. B. Turman
 Sheriff.....F. C. Gaines
 Treasurer.....N. Johnson
 Coroner.....Wm. Chitwood
 Assessor.....T. Suddith
 Surveyor.....C. L. Hough

Representatives—
 With Polk, Montgomery, Hot
 Spring and Grant.
 L. D. Gilbreath
 J. J. Sumpter
 G. W. Latta
 H. H. Barton

1874-76

County Judge.....L. D. Pendery
 Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
 Sheriff.....F. C. Gaines
 Treasurer.....W. D. Looper
 Coroner.....G. W. Smith
 Assessor.....W. H. Highfill
 Surveyor.....C. L. Hough
 Representative.....L. H. Fuller

1876-78

County Judge.....S. Harrell
 Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
 Sheriff.....F. C. Gaines
 Treasurer.....W. D. Looper
 Coroner.....G. W. Rea
 Assessor.....C. M. Vise
 Surveyor.....C. L. Hough
 Representative.....J. H. Smith

1878-80

County Judge.....J. H. Payne
Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
Sheriff.....Sam Leming
Treasurer.....E. McCray
Coroner.....T. F. Smith
Assessor.....C. M. Vise
Surveyor.....G. W. Blair
Representative.....A. G. Washburn

1880-82

County Judge.....J. H. Brown
Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
Sheriff.....John Rawlings
Treasurer.....A. D. Peace
Coroner.....T. F. Smith
Assessor.....P. H. Young
Surveyor.....G. W. Blair
Representative.....F. C. Gaines

1882-84

County Judge.....J. H. Brown
Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
Sheriff.....C. M. Vise
Treasurer.....A. D. Peace
Coroner.....C. H. Bell
Assessor.....P. H. Young
Surveyor.....W. T. Brown
Representative.....G. E. James

1884-86

County Judge.....J. H. Brown
Clerk.....J. C. Gilbreath
Sheriff.....C. M. Vise
Treasurer.....T. M. Evatt
Coroner.....J. L. Baker
Assessor.....P. H. Young
Surveyor.....W. T. Brown
Representative.....A. G. Washburn

1886-88

County Judge.....Roland Chiles
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff.....C. M. Vise
Treasurer.....T. M. Evatt
Coroner.....F. G. Thomas
Assessor.....E. B. Young
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....A. G. Washburn

1888-90

County Judge.....Daniel Hon
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. T. Brown} \\ \text{Free Malone} \end{array} \right.$
Treasurer.....T. M. Bottoms
Coroner.....W. L. Tolleson
Assessor.....E. N. McCray
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....W. G. Houck

1890-92

County Judge.....J. M. Harvey
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff.....L. P. Fuller
Treasurer.....D. A. Edwards
Coroner.....T. H. Johnson
Assessor.....E. N. McCray
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....J. W. McNutt

1892-94

County Judge.....E. D. Yandell
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff.....L. P. Fuller
Treasurer.....D. A. Edwards
Coroner.....J. C. Oliver
Assessor.....J. D. Benson
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....R. E. Sessions

1894-96

County Judge.....J. W. Combs
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff.....G. M. Grandstaff
Treasurer.....C. A. Finley
Coroner.....D. C. Beville
Assessor.....G. W. Cornelius
Surveyor.....J. B. Cox
Representative.....W. A. Houck

1896-98

County Judge.....J. W. Combs
Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
Sheriff.....G. M. Grandstaff
Treasurer.....W. A. Evatt
Coroner.....D. C. Beville
Assessor.....G. W. Cornelius
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....Jacob W. Rogers

1898-1900

County Judge.....S. K. Duncan
Clerk.....L. P. Fuller
Sheriff.....T. J. Center
Treasurer.....W. A. Evatt
Coroner.....D. C. Beville
Assessor.....W. F. Abbott
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....J. O. Sullivan

1900-02

County Judge.....G. W. Cornelius
Clerk.....L. P. Fuller
Sheriff.....G. M. Grandstaff
Treasurer.....P. M. Gilpin
Coroner.....L. D. Duncan
Assessor.....W. F. Abbott
Surveyor.....W. J. King
Representative.....Sam W. Simpson

1902-04

County Judge.....H. N. Smith
 Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
 Sheriff.....G. M. Grandstaff
 Treasurer.....P. M. Gilpin
 Coroner.....L. D. Duncan
 Assessor.....R. F. Payne
 Surveyor.....W. J. King
 Representative.....Cheves Bevill

1904-06

County Judge.....H. N. Smith
 Clerk.....T. M. Duncan
 Sheriff.....G. M. Grandstaff
 Treasurer.....J. M. Martin
 Coroner.....L. D. Duncan
 Assessor.....R. F. Payne
 Surveyor.....W. C. Wood
 Representative.....J. M. Hough

1906-08

County Judge.....W. A. Bates
 Clerk.....S. K. Duncan
 Sheriff.....T. J. Center
 Treasurer.....T. M. Evatt
 Coroner.....C. A. Atkins
 Assessor.....J. H. Oliver
 Surveyor.....W. J. King
 Representative.....W. F. Faulkner

1908-10

County Judge.....W. A. Bates
 Clerk.....S. K. Duncan
 Sheriff.....T. J. Center
 Treasurer.....J. M. Martin
 Coroner.....L. D. Duncan
 Assessor.....J. H. Oliver
 Surveyor.....W. J. King
 Representative.....Sam W. Simpson

1910-12

County Judge.....T. W. Stone
 Clerk.....S. K. Duncan
 Sheriff.....R. F. Payne
 Treasurer.....J. M. Martin
 Coroner.....I. K. Leming
 Assessor.....G. E. Crowley
 Surveyor.....W. J. King
 Representative.....Tom Payne

1912-14

County Judge.....A. F. Smith
 Clerk.....J. M. Martin
 Sheriff.....R. F. Payne
 Treasurer.....Earnest Holland
 Coroner.....J. H. Harvey
 Assessor.....G. E. Crowley
 Surveyor.....W. J. King
 Representative.....H. R. Cantrell

1914-16

County Judge.....A. F. Smith
 Clerk.....J. M. Martin
 Sheriff.....R. L. Sherill
 Treasurer.....E. Holland
 Coroner.....J. H. Harvey
 Assessor.....Luney Black
 Surveyor.....J. B. Nance
 Representative.....J. M. Millard

1916-18

County Judge.....Tom Payne
 Clerk.....T. O. Abbott
 Sheriff.....R. L. Sherill
 Treasurer.....T. M. Evatt
 Coroner.....J. H. Harvey
 Assessor.....Luney Black
 Surveyor.....J. B. Nance
 Representative.....J. M. Millard

1918-20

County Judge.....Tom Payne
 Clerk.....Lee Piles
 Sheriff.....O. S. Bird
 Treasurer.....T. M. Evatt
 Coroner.....J. H. Harvey
 Assessor.....W. O. Smith
 Surveyor.....M. R. Cruce
 Representative.....J. H. Oliver

APPENDIX VI.

Members of the State Senate From the Scott County District.

SCOTT AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES

R. C. S. Brown.....	1836-40
J. A. Scott.....	1840-44

SCOTT AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

J. F. Gaines.....	1844-48
S. H. Chism.....	1848-52
Jesse Miller	1852-56

SCOTT AND SEBASTIAN COUNTIES

G. J. Clark.....	1856-64
Charles Milor	1864-66
H. L. Holliman.....	1866-68

SCOTT, POLK, MONTGOMERY AND HOT SPRING COUNTIES

D. P. Beldin.....	1868-74
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SCOTT AND SEBASTIAN COUNTIES

J. F. Wheeler.....	1874-76
R. T. Kerr.....	1876-80
J. P. Hall.....	1880-84
R. H. McConnell.....	1884-88
A. G. Washburn.....	1888-92
J. F. Weaver.....	1892-96
H. J. Hall.....	1896-1900
George Sengel.....	1900-04

SCOTT AND POLK COUNTIES

George Legate.....	1904-08
John P. Logan.....	1908-12
E. J. Lundy.....	1912-16
Ben H. Johnston.....	1916-

APPENDIX VII.

Circuit Judges Twelfth Judicial District.

P. C. Dooley.....	1873	E. E. Bryant.....	1890-94
P. B. Rutherford.....	1882	S. T. Rowe.....	1898-1906
John S. Little.....	1886	Daniel Hon.....	1906-14
J. H. Rogers.....	1887	Paul Little.....	1914-19
T. C. Humphrey.....	1890	John Brizzolara.....	1919-

Prosecuting Attorneys Twelfth Judicial District.

D. D. Leach.....	1873	Ben Cravens.....	1900-04
J. S. Little.....	1877	A. A. McDonald.....	1904-08
A. C. Lewis.....	1884-86	Paul Little.....	1908-12
J. B. McDonough.....	1886-92	I. S. Simmons.....	1912-14
T. N. Sanford.....	1892-96	Earl U. Hardin.....	1914-20
Jo Johnson.....	1896-1900	Sam Wood.....	1920-

Chancellors Tenth Chancery District.

J. V. Bourland.....	1903-13
W. A. Falconer.....	1913-19
J. V. Bourland.....	1919-

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